

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Germany and Austria Take a Ticket in the Great Egyptian Lottery.

ABDUL HAMID'S HATT.

Ayoub Khan Besieged by His Troops at Herat.

MR. AFFABLE HAWK IN FRANCE.

Archduchess Christine Resigns One Throne to Gain Another.

THE NEW NAPOLEONIC LEGEND.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 8, 1879.

The United States steamer Alliance sailed from Madeira October 30.

The French revenue for the ten months of the present year ending with October exceeds the estimate by 123,000,000.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs as follows:—"Ayoub Khan, Governor of Herat, is said to be particularly imprisoned in the citadel by his troops."

The Berlin Post understands that the rumors long current representing the Czar with violence against German in feeling are absolutely unfounded.

A despatch from Paris to the Times says that the Hesse Landtag has rejected a bill for the sale of the Main and Weser Railway to Prussia, though the line does not pay.

The statement published in yesterday's papers that another Cabinet council would be held on that morning is incorrect. Several Cabinet Ministers left town on Thursday night.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Kaisar-i-Hind is aground in the Suez Canal, causing a suspension of traffic. Later despatches announce that the canal is reopened.

A duel was fought on Wednesday at Pessac, near Bordeaux, between a writer on a republican newspaper and a clerical journalist, in which the former received a sword thrust in the arm.

Sir Robert Carden yesterday adjourned the Labouchere case for a fortnight, pending the argument concerning the writ of mandamus, which is sought by the defendant from the Court of Queen's Bench.

The Frankfurt Journal's correspondent at Darmstadt says according to trustworthy intelligence the betrothal of the Grand Duke of Hesse to the daughter of the deceased King of Hanover has been settled in principle if not formally agreed upon.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says:—"Prince Bismarck is suffering from the effects of a long period of hard work, and he is not likely to experience much relief until he observes the advice of his physicians, enjoining perfect rest and quiet for a considerable time."

A despatch to the Standard reports that Count Szapary, of the Ministry of the Interior, has sent a challenge to Deputy Pazmany, who asked him in the Lower House whether the reports that he (Szapary) or his relatives had sold obligations which have since decreased in value were true. Count Szapary declared that the reports were false. Herr Pazmany has accepted the challenge on condition that Count Szapary proves that the reports are untrue.

EMPEROR AND CZAR.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times sends the following:—"It seems pretty certain that the Czar will visit the Emperor William at no distant date; the North German Gazette says this month."

RUSSIANS IN TURKISTAN.

The Cabul correspondent of the Standard says:—"It is reported here that a Russian force has left Charjoee, sixty-five miles southwest of Bokhara, and is marching against the Tekke-Turkomans. The Amer's troops in Turkistan have been defeated and reached the Baniam Pass, but it is believed they intend surrendering their arms."

PRINCE Hohenlohe.

The correspondent of the Times at Paris says that the Vice-Chancellorship of Germany has not yet been offered to Prince Hohenlohe, and that he is not likely to accept it if offered. The Post's despatch from Berlin says that Prince Hohenlohe personally does not wish to resign his post as Ambassador to France. The Times' Paris correspondent says Prince Hohenlohe has not agreed to succeed the late Herr von Billow.

HERR BITTER'S BUDGET.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet yesterday there was debate on the first reading of the budget. Herr Bitter, Minister of Finance, said information received from the various provinces confirmed the reports of an improvement in trade. He further said that before assuming office he had come to a most comprehensive understanding with Prince Bismarck upon all questions relating to customs duty and taxation.

NONPARTISAN Gossip.

The Gaulois says that the Princess Clotilde, on the advice of the King of Italy, has resolved to pass the winter in Paris. This announcement has occasioned much speculative gossip in the political circles of Prince Jerome Napoleon. The Bonapartists have nominated Marshal Canrobert as a candidate for Senator from the Department of Lower Champagne. The election will take place on the 9th inst. The Paris Etapelette denies the report that Prince Jerome Napoleon has surrounded himself with a complete diplomatic household and is taking on the airs of a competitor for the Presidency or the empire, and says the Prince is more retired than ever.

ARCHDUCHESS CHRISTINE.

A despatch from Vienna to the Standard says:—"The renunciation by the Archduchess Marie Christine (the future Queen of Spain) of her rights to the Austrian succession will take place on the 18th inst., in the presence of all the archduchesses of the royal family, the members of the Privy Council, the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers, the presidents of both houses of the two Parliaments and the Spanish Ambassador."

TURKEY'S REFORMS.

THE SULTAN ABOUT TO INITIATE REFORMS—EXTREMITY OF FINANCIAL DISTRESS—THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA DEFERS DOWN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 7, 1879.

The correspondent of the Daily News at Constantinople telegraphs as follows:—"No official communication of an intention to send the British fleet to Turkish waters was made to the Porte, but the Porte, hearing of such an intention, made inquiries and objected

to such a step as unjustifiable and unfriendly. The Porte is considering the proposals of reforms in just the same way as during the last twelve months." A despatch from Vienna to the Standard says:—"Private letters from Constantinople confirm the reports of the extremity of the distress in the financial matters of Turkey. Even the pilgrimage to Mecca, which has hitherto been provided at the expense of the government, is unable to get any assistance, an event which has never before occurred since the establishment of the Ottoman Empire." It is expected that the Sultan will shortly issue a hatt ordering the immediate commencement of internal reforms.

EGYPT'S FRIENDS.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA TAKE A HAND IN THE ORIENTAL RUBBER—A QUIET WHIST PARTY FOR SMALL STAKES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 7, 1879.

A despatch from Berlin to the Pull Mail Gazette says:—"The understanding between Germany and Austria extends to the Egyptian question. It is announced that the two governments will proceed conjointly in whatever measures are taken for the protection of the interests of the Egyptian bondholders."

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN EGYPT—REPRESENTING THE UNITED STATES ON THE COMMISSION OF LIQUIDATION.

Cairo, Oct. 19, 1879.

No little surprise has been caused here in official circles by the persistent denial by the American papers of the fact that the United States has demanded to be officially represented upon the Egyptian Commission of Liquidation. The news is nevertheless true. As early as last summer Secretary Everts telegraphed to the Acting Consul General here to make this demand of the Egyptian government. The demand was formally made last August. The Khedive has now returned a favorable reply. He promises that when the Commission of Liquidation be established such person of sufficient financial experience as may hereafter be recommended by the United States government will be appointed a member of the commission. The object of the commission is to accomplish what so many other commissions have attempted during the last four years. It is expected to be the actual financial agent of Egypt and to declare what interest the country can pay on its debt without unduly burdening the fellah and without starving the native employe. The controllers, two of whom are already named—Mr. Baring and M. de Bismarck—are to see that such rate of interest is regularly paid. To realize the importance of the step taken by Secretary Everts it must be borne in mind that the idea of this Commission of Liquidation not only originated with France and England, but, moreover, those two Powers have jointly pledged themselves to prevent, as far as they can, the representation on the commission of any other foreign Power. France and England, in other words, are striving to obtain the exclusive financial control of Egypt.

COMMONS PUBLICS' STRUGGLES.

It will be remembered that the treaty concluded by Commodore Biddle in 1850 with the Porte secured to the United States "all the rights, privileges and immunities which may be granted to the most favored nation." It was in the spirit of this treaty that Secretary Everts requested that exactly the same privileges granted to England in removing the London obelisk should be granted to the United States in removing the New York obelisk. It is in accordance with this treaty that the present demand was made, the granting of which by the Egyptian government seems not at all to please either France or England. The several positions of the European Powers in reference to the representation of the United States on the Commission of Liquidation may be briefly stated as follows:—In the first place France claims that wherever the financial interests of her citizens are concerned she has a right to political interference. She has already established this claim in Tunis, and is now pressing it in Egypt. The Credit Foncier holds a vast quantity of Egyptian bonds. France insists that the interest due on the bonds shall be paid before any other debts. France, consequently, is strongly opposed to the representation on the commission of a Power like the United States, which has no financial interest at stake in Egypt. Second, England has been led by the Marquis of Salisbury into a stupid secret alliance with France concerning her action in Egypt. Although professing not to be influenced by Egypt's English creditors, she, together with France, has promoted measures the effect of which has been to wring the last pittance out of the fellah. England, therefore, also, as far as possible, wishes to clear all foreign politics and maintain an undisturbed as part of the highway to India. The present British Ministry, therefore, look upon United States representation as downright poisoning on their shores.

AUSTRO-GERMAN INDIFFERENCE.

In the third place Germany and Austria have insisted upon the inviolability of the powers and privileges of the international tribunals in accordance with the terms of the treaty of 1857. These two Powers have refrained from any interference in the internal affairs of Egypt. Bismarck evidently being aware that the logical conclusion of any such interference would be the military occupation of the country. They regard the United States representation with a somewhat jealous indifference. Fourthly Italy acted vigorously against the exclusive intervention of France and England. She wishes to secure for herself as much control as possible in the administration of the country. She, accordingly, together with Russia, "welcomes" the United States as tending to lessen the exclusive influence of France and England. Fifth, the Egyptians themselves have long been the victims of the jealousies and conflicting interests of European countries. They have different views about the admission of a United States member of the commission. All parties agree that the United States is the only nation that has yet appeared on the scene without having selfish financial or political ends to attain; and they believe that the United States has no inducement to act in Egyptian affairs otherwise than honestly and impartially. These Egyptians who have become reconciled to foreign interference, which they consider a necessary evil, will favor the intervention of the United States. But the national party in Egypt have by no means become reconciled to foreign interference. Cherif Pacha, the leader of this party, and some hundreds of the largest landowners have agreed to mortgage all their private property as a guarantee of the sure payment of the entire indebtedness of Egypt. In return for this sacrifice three conditions are demanded:—First, that there shall be no foreign interference of any kind in the internal affairs of Egypt; second, that all resident foreigners shall be taxed in exactly the same manner as the native Egyptians; third, that all foreign employes of the government shall be dismissed unless they consent to be naturalized as Egyptian subjects. The motto of this party is "Egypt for the Egyptians," and they warmly oppose the representation of the United States or any foreign power on the Commission. The above will be found to be an accurate summary of the state of diplomatic relations now existing in Cairo. The result of it all seems to be that the United States has at length made herself an important factor to be taken into account in the solution of the "Eastern Question," a problem becoming daily more enlarged and complicated.

THE GAME OF SPECULATION.

RISE AND FALL OF A BELGIAN COLONEL RELIERS—HOW M. PHILIPPAUT TURNED ALL HE TOUCHED TO GOLD—HIS COLLAPSE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 7, 1879.

A despatch from Paris to the Times says:—"The difficulties which marked yesterday's Paris Bourse have not yet been surmounted. At the opening there was much hesitation and fear of catastrophe, but later on rumors of a quiet arrangement reassured the market. The directors of the Banque

Européenne have reconsidered their position regarding M. Philippaut's speculations, and will intervene in the settlement of the difficulties resulting from them. The Banque Européenne seems to have been advised that it stands by law responsible for its chairman's operations. It is stated that M. Philippaut has resigned the chairmanship of the bank and that an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders would be held as soon as possible. It was toward the end of 1874 that M. Philippaut burst like a meteor on the financial horizon of Paris. He created the Banque Franco-Mobilière, and attached himself to many other companies. He came to grief and was declared a bankrupt both at Paris and Brussels, his liabilities amounting to 25,000,000 of francs. Four years elapsed. That catastrophe was sinking into oblivion when M. Philippaut reappeared. It was noted about that he had settled with his creditors, not in cash, but by showing them that he had acted with sincerity, had not enriched himself at their expense and had worked conscientiously, but had succumbed to a coalition against him of the great railway companies, who sought to prevent him from grouping all the small lines into a seventh great company. His creditors believed him and absolved him, and he reappeared in the financial world. He created a new bank—the Banque Européenne. He was empowered to raise its capital to 100,000,000 francs, and issued the shares at a considerable premium. He made no promises. He simply reminded the public that it was he who invited it to subscribe. His first issue was of 40,000 shares of 200 francs nominal, at 700 francs. They were subscribed four times over. A general meeting, held at Brussels, authorized him to continue his issues, and 17,000,000 francs of the shares of the Banque Européenne. Then he commenced a kind of race against Bourse speculation. Philippaut bought an enormous number of shares of the Crédit Mobilier, the chairmanship of which he wished to recover. His name was mixed up with a variety of schemes, and, in short, he shone more brilliantly than ever, and as if endowed with financial ubiquity. At the settlement of October 15 it was whispered that some difficulties had impeded his operations and that he, however, passed over. Four days ago he announced to the Board of the Banque Européenne that the coming settlement would be difficult; that he found it hard to raise money, and that he was going to Liège, in Belgium, to procure some. He started, and news from him was anxiously expected; but two days passed without tidings. On Tuesday evening the Européenne Board met. A telegram was sent him. There was no reply. The bank's legal advisers were sent for, and the state of things examined into. Philippaut's liabilities to the bank amounted to three or four millions of francs, but the bank held an enormous quantity of Crédit Mobilier shares, and it reckoned its shares in the purchase of the Grand Hotel and the Hôtel Scribe as an asset of three or four millions of francs. The position of the bank was therefore good on the condition of the bonds it held not being thrown on the market. The state of things provided that no operation of Philippaut should bind the bank, unless endorsed by two directors. The Board decided that it had not accepted the responsibility of Philippaut's Bourse operations. On the Board's decision and Philippaut's disappearance becoming known on the Bourse the effect was like a thunder-clap. Philippaut was "execrated," as it is called, the balance due by him reaching 6,800,000 francs. On Thursday evening it was affirmed that a compromise was about to be effected between the Banque Européenne and the brokers on a basis to be agreed upon, so as to make the best of the affair.

MEXICO.

DIAZ TAKES FIRM GROUND IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—MINISTER FOSTER'S RECEPTION.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 30, 1879.

President Diaz has taken firm ground against official intrigues in the coming election. He has caused circulars to be issued, directed to all government employes throughout the Republic, ordering them to abstain from all participation in election organizations under penalty of immediate removal, and has recommended to the members of the Cabinet the enforcement of this order in each department. Some newspapers violently condemn the measure as a restriction of the rights of voters.

It is doubted whether the Tehuantepec Railway will become an issue, as the government is not fulfilling all its agreements.

The courteous and friendly demonstrations with which Mr. Foster, the United States Minister, has been received here during his trip through the country have been acknowledged by him in a cordial letter to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, expressing his thanks and also his gratification that the people, despite the efforts of certain politicians and journals, manifest a growing feeling of friendship for the United States.

It is said the Convention of Governors of States, held in the capital, decided not to select a Presidential candidate, but insisted on a complete change of Cabinet.

Congress has transacted no business of importance.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Nov. 7, 1879.

General satisfaction is felt here with the bill for the abolition of slavery, which was read in the Senate at Madrid on the 5th inst. It offends only some irreconcilable among the slaveholders and liberals.

JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Oct. 30, 1879.

Since my last letter the rains have entirely ceased, and communication with the country districts has been re-established. The accounts received from all parts of the island confirm the belief that had been entertained here that the rain was general, but it was also proved that the mountain ranges which compelled them to discharge the bulk of their contents on their southern side. The loss of human life was confined to a district in and about the foot of the lofty range of the Blue Mountains. Within this district, perhaps embracing 420 square miles, or less than one-tenth of the area of the island, the havoc was frightful. In one settlement (or "district," as they say here), called Dallas Castle, forty lives were lost. Lower down toward the sea a village known as Taylor's Piece was washed away by the sudden rising of two rivers which spread over the country lying between them, united their swollen waters, and swept on to the sea with resistless force. Even yet it is not known with certainty how many people lost their lives during the flood, but the number is generally estimated at something near one hundred. The loss of property and damage to the roads was, of course, very great. Both cane and pimento growers have suffered severely, while the peasant cultivators of "provisions" (i.e., vegetables, generally indigenous) have in very many cases lost their crops. The natural consequence of this last is that the price of yams, plantains, cocoa, &c., has risen very much, and it is feared that much suffering will be entailed upon the poorer residents of the towns which draw their supplies from the inundated districts. As soon as the first shock of the calamity had passed away measures were set on foot to collect money to relieve the distress that it induced, and it is extremely pleasant to be able to record that churches, clubs, mercantile firms and private individuals all have contributed and are contributing liberally to the relief fund.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1879.

By direction of the Secretary of War First Lieutenant F. C. Grapen, Second artillery, acting signal officer, is appointed to act as inspector on certain public lands, reported to be permanently unserviceable, and for which First Lieutenant P. P. Strong, Fourth artillery, acting signal officer at Fort Whipple, Virginia, is responsible. First Lieutenant Lawrence, Brant, Ordnance Department, is ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant E. S. Chapin, Fourth artillery, has been extended for six months, and his resignation has been accepted by the President to take effect February 15, 1880. Leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond the limits of the United States, has been granted to First Lieutenant F. D. Garretty, Seventh infantry.

The court martial sentence in the case of Second Lieutenant Charles W. Merritt, Ninth cavalry, has been approved by the President. The sentence is dismissal from the service.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 7, 1879.

The thirtieth infantry left for New Orleans this afternoon.

CAUGHT IN THE FLAMES.

A Terrible Accident at Kansas City, Mo.

BUILDINGS FALL AND TAKE FIRE.

One Hundred Girls and Boys Shut in the Ruins.

EIGHT PERSONS KILLED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 7, 1879.

About one o'clock this afternoon one of the most terrible accidents, resulting in a disastrous fire and loss of life, occurred at the corner of Main and Second streets, in this city. The premises were occupied by J. E. Corie & Son as a wholesale manufacturing of crackers and candy, who employed about two hundred hands, mostly girls and boys. At the hour above mentioned, the employes were returning to their work from dinner, the wall between Nos. 202 and 204 fell with a terrible crash, carrying with it Nos. 202, 204 and 206, and burying in the wreck nearly one hundred persons. A panic ensued among all who were in the establishment. A rush for the doors was made. Suddenly the brick walls between Nos. 202 and 204 gave way. The second floor was first to fall, and it fell with a crash, burying several persons in the ruins. Then the third floor and the roof of the second and part of the floor and roof of the third building fell upon the first floor. The rear part of the first floor next gave way. Part of the front walls of Nos. 202 and 204 fell back on the ruins. No. 200, the old Watkins Bank building, on the corner of Second and Main streets, stood firm.

THE KILLED AND INJURED.

The killed, so far as known at this hour, are:—ANNIE BECKER, JOHN SHULTICE, EMMA KEMPER, EMMA KOEPLER, EDDY MCCONNELL, LOUISE HUMMEL, TWO UNKNOWN BOYS.

The wounded are:—NELLIE CURTIN, terribly cut in chest and head. GEORGE SANDERS, arm broke and chest crushed. FRANK SHEPPARD, leg broken.

PANIC-STREIKERS EMPLOYEES RUSHING OUT.

From within the huge, tumbling wreck issued the terror-stricken occupants, who mingled their screams and shrieks with the crash of falling timbers and masses of brick. Hardly had the house fallen before the ruins took fire. The furnace was in full blast at the time of the accident and the dry building material was like tinder. A dense black smoke, through which the lurid flames shot up, enshrouded the scene. At eighteen minutes after one o'clock a general alarm from the Second fire district was sounded, and the entire force of the Fire Department was quickly on the ground. In the meantime the scene within the building and about it was terrible. In the second story about thirty girls were cut off from the stairs by timbers blocking the doorway. They ran to the windows, and before any one could stop them several had jumped to the ground, receiving terrible wounds. At last the door to the stairway was battered down and the girls were released.

CAUGHT IN THE TERRIBLE FURNACE.

The flames followed the fall of the building almost instantly, and in less than five minutes the whole was a mass of crackling timbers and hissing flames. The firemen worked like Trojans, as within could be heard the calls and prayers of the imprisoned girls and boys. The flames were so fierce, however, that nothing could be done for nearly half an hour, and only one person, a girl, was released alive. Of those caught when the building tumbled at first it was thought that from ten to twenty persons were killed, but at a late hour all had been accounted for except eight, and four of these have already been taken out dead and are now at the Morgue, where is gathered an immense crowd of persons—mothers looking for daughters; fathers, sons; and sisters, brothers.

THE BUILDING OVERWHELMED.

The cause of the accident can hardly be arrived at, but it is supposed the great amount of stock on hand caused the walls to crumble. The building was three stories in height, built of brick, and was erected in 1862. It was considered perfectly safe, and had been in use by the Messrs. Corie for the manufacture of crackers two years.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The total loss is placed at about \$70,000—\$20,000 on the buildings, \$20,000 on machinery, \$20,000 on stock, \$5,000 on furniture and fixtures—and is insured for \$30,000 as follows:—

Manhattan, New York, \$10,000
Manufacturers' Trust, Boston, 1,000
Farmers', York, Pa., 1,000
Peoples', Newark, N. J., 1,000
Hunting, Bremen, 2,000
Phoenix, Brooklyn, 2,000
North American, Philadelphia, 2,000
Penn Fire, Philadelphia, 2,000
Merchants', St. Joseph, 2,000
American, Philadelphia, 2,000
La Caisse, Paris, 1,000

On Buildings.
Commercial Union, London, \$20,000
Fireman's Fund, California, 5,000
Imperial, London, 5,000

RECOVERED HIS CHILD.

A DIVORCED MOTHER'S ABDUCTION OF HER SON—LONG SEARCH AND FINAL SUCCESS OF THE FATHER IN RECOVERING HIM—A NEW HUSBAND GAINED AND CHILD LOST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 1, 1879.

In October of last year Mrs. J. De Trafford Blackstone, a native of New York, visited this city and abducted from her divorced husband's home the only fruit of their former union, a handsome curly-headed boy but three years old, Young Blackstone, who is the son of ex-Mayor Blackstone, of this city, was traveling in the West at the time, and upon receiving news of the theft of his child returned home, and has since used various means to recover him. The affair created much excitement at the time, as the Blackstone family are among the oldest and wealthiest in Eastern Connecticut. The mother of the child was a handsome actress when young Blackstone, seeing her upon the stage in New York, became infatuated with her and married her. The union was evidently destined to each, for it was dissolved in less than four years. News reached this city yesterday of the second marriage of Mrs. Blackstone and of her embracing the Jewish creed.

THE CHILD RECOVERED.

At half-past four this morning Mr. J. De Trafford Blackstone arrived from New York, accompanied by his long lost child. He was at once conveyed to his residence on Washington street in a close carriage, and the child was immediately placed in charge of a nurse, who is to keep him constantly in sight. Much difficulty was experienced in discovering the whereabouts of the child, who it is said was concealed for over six months in an upstairs mansion on Broadway, New York. It is not known whether the mother is aware that her child has been taken, as she was on her wedding tour when the boy was found and removed yesterday.

DETERMINED TO DIE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

STRAUSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1879.

A determined suicide occurred this morning in Montezuma, a village on the Erie Canal west of Syracuse. George Keller, a German, cut his throat and then fired two bullets into his brain. He lived but a short time.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1879.

Joseph Kramet was arrested here to-night on a telegram from the New York Chief of Police, charged with having forged his father's and uncle's name to checks amounting to about \$1,000. He has been in the city about a week and says he will make it all right when he gets to New York.

GENERAL GRANT.

HE ACCEPTS AN INVITATION TO PARTAKE OF PITTSBURGH HOSPITALITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 7, 1879.

A committee from the Grant Club, of this city, having invited General Grant to come here, and having accepted, elaborate preparations are being made for his reception, and he is to be fêted, dined, wine and glorified to the top of his head during his stay.

A GOOD TIME PROMISED THE GENERAL IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7, 1879.

In a private telegram General Grant says he will be in Louisville on the 10th of December. Citizens without regard to party are arranging for a reception.

INVITED TO WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Nov. 7, 1879.

At a meeting of the Ohio County Veterans Association last evening, the president was authorized to extend to General Grant an invitation to visit this city and be the guest of the association during his stay.

THE GENERAL AND THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND REUNION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1879.

The following is the text of the letter of General Grant in reply to the invitation extended to him by the secretary of the Army of the Cumberland to be present at their reunion:—

PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21, 1879.

Sir—On my return from Oregon this morning I find your invitation for me to be present at the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland on the 10th and 20th of November. I would like specially to be present at your next meeting to testify my profound respect and esteem for the worthy, patriotic and brave old soldier, General George H. Thomas, whose monument is to be unveiled on that occasion. But I am unable to do so. But I do not pronounce yet positively that I will not be there. I have telegraphed to General Sherman to-day on the same subject, saying I would be able to decide when I next leave Chicago one week before your meeting. Be assured if I am not there my desire to be will be as great as that of any one. Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

To Colonel H. C. CORBIN, Secretary of the Local Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Washington.

A FIGHT WITH ROBBERS.

GALVESTON, Nov. 7, 1879.

A special to the News from San Antonio says:—On November 4 Captain Hall, with a squad of rangers "and several citizens, anticipating an attempt to plunder Campbell's store in Alameda county, concluded to accompany him to capture the robbers. During the night five men rode up and entered the store. Two of them secured the clerk, while the others began planning to shoot the robbers. The party appeared and demanded the surrender of the robbers. The latter, however, fired on the rangers, wounding one citizen and killing one. The rangers, killing one robber, mortally wounding another and slightly wounding a third. The others escaped.

DRY WEATHER.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1879.

The continuous dry weather is causing considerable alarm in this section. Not more than half an inch of rain has fallen in over two months. The village reservoir, which is fed by a mountain stream, is so alarmingly low that the president of the water company, in order to guard against a drought, has placed a powerful rotary pump in position, and will endeavor to supply the reservoir from the Delaware and Hudson Canal. It is feared the water through twelve-inch mains for nearly a mile up a forty-foot grade.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—1 A. M.

Indications.

For New England and the Middle States, warmer southeast to southwest winds, falling barometer and clear or partly cloudy weather.